## The Times-Dispatch

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ONDAY TIMES-DISPATCH BY MAIL,

PER WIDE THE SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, BY CARLER SE, PER WIEK WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, SI YEAR ALL UNSIGNED COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE REJECTED. REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS AC COMPANIED BY STAMPS. UPPOWN OFFICE AT T. A. MILL-ERS', 519 E. BROAD.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1903.

THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE. Colonel William E. Cameron, who in an eloquent oration presented to Lea Camp on Friday night a portrait of General James L. Kemper, denies that he expressed gratification that the cause of the South failed, or that he uttered any words that were capable of such construction. We regret exceedingly the error in our report, but we are gratified to know that Colonel Cameron, who was a distinguished Confederate soldier, gav expression to no such sentiment, and know that he does not entertain any such feeling, but quite to the contrary. In his address he showed that the Southern States were clearly within their constitutional rights when they withdrew from the Union, and to show that his mind and heart have undergone no change since he took part in that terrible

struggle, he said:

"Comrades: To others than ourselves, and our own people, we cannot explain, and we would not make apology, that the four years we spent as soldiers of the Confederacy, despite the trials and the Confederacy, despite the trials and losses that attended and the unspeakable disasters that crowned them, are treasured in and senetified to our heart of hearts as the best and proudest and dearest experience of our lives.

"We could not forget them, if we would. We would not forget them, if we could. We would not forget them, if we could. "Nay, remembering and realizing all that struggle cost us, the priceless lives, the desolated firesides, the rapine, the pillage, the devastation, the impoverishment of war and the political and social svils that cursed the period of reconstruction-recalling all the agony of impotent heroism, of unavailing prayers, of unfruitful sacrifice, of undeserved oppression, of political persecution and of tocial outrage—still I declare, and know, that I speak for you in declaring that that I speak for you in declaring that we would not turn back the tide of time and have expunsed the record of that heroic fight for fireside and for freedom nerote agar for firestor and for freedom, not if all we have endured could be undone, not if all that was wasted could be restored, not even could our dead be given back to us and all be as it was in the olden times."

That is the sentiment of all true Confederates. There are with them no regrets, except that we did not succeed. Such a righteous and just cause deserved to succeed, and for our part, while, w are now loyal to the Union, and while we take pride in the greatness of the nation, we shall never concede, for we do not believe it in our heart, that it was best for the South that her cause It will never cease to be a source of sorrow to us that this splendld cause and that the brave, noble and patriotic men who fought for it should lacked triumph. We think of the Lost Cause as we think of a dear friend. We become reconciled, for time always in mercy pours balm into bleeding wounds takes away the smart and in a measure heals them. But the scars are still there, and the scars are a reminder, and there is always painful regret, and there is always a longing that will not be satisfied, a sign for "the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still."

But we do not concede, even from a practical point of view, that it was best for the Confederacy to have failed. This is a great country, and the Union is certainly stronger than ever before. The United States of America is now one of the greatest and grandest of all nations commands the respect and consideration of the great Powers of the earth. try, and all citizens are proud of our nation's fame and prestige. But for all that, we do not believe that it was best for the Confederacy to have falled.

Surely no man thought so in the dark days of reconstruction, when we were overrun by the "carpetbaggers" of the North, when we were dominated by the negro party, and when the envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness of the North were heaped upon us to distress and humiliate us. If we had not had the pluck and character for which the South was always famous, we should never have come safely through this terrible ordeal. We suffered in every way. We suffered from the tariff, we suffered from the national bank system, we suffered from the discrimination of the govern ment against us; and it seemed at one time as though we were doomed to everlasting poverty as well as to everlast ing humiliation. Not only were the freed slaves, directed by carpetbaggers and scala ways, turned loose as a pack of wolves to prey upon us, but all legislation and all the results of the war were enrichment of the North and the impoverishment of the South. That the finally recovered and built up her waste places and became once again the country is due to the industry and help or favor from the Federal govern-

It would have been far different if the South had succeeded in the war and set up a government of her own. The Southern Confederacy did not seek to conquer the Union, but only to establish its own independence, as our Revolutionary forefathers had done, and had we succeeded we should have made upon a treaty of peace, a much better bargain with the North than we did make; and if by and by it had seemed advisable to unite once again with the States of the North, it would have be upon terms favorable and honorable to the South. The South would then have come back into the Union in all its digalty and sovereignty, and not as a con-

and not subjugation and enforced annex-

But some may ask what would the ery foredoomed? Slavery was fore-doomed, and the leading men of the THE DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH IS
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South knew it. Some of them had already begun to set thoir slaves free, and if they had been let alone by the North or if the Confederacy had triumphed, slavery by degrees would have been abolished and the negro problem would South knew it. Some of them had alhave been worked out by the rule of justice and common sense.

The Southern people understood, as the people of no other section of the counment. It was in this land of chivalry Democracy flourished, and if the South ern Confederacy had been established we should have given a splendid account of ourselves to the world. We should have shown to the world an object-lesson in genuino Democracy-we should have shown to the world a model re

to the Union. It is cur country, and we love and will defend it against all comers, as the Southern people have abundantly proved since the surrender at Appomattox; but the fact that we are now by still waters and in a green pasture does not obliterate the retrospect. when we were buffeted on bloody seas and ate the bread of affliction.

It is perhaps well that the rising generation, to whom the desolation of the war and the humiliation after the war were unknown, should approve thos speakers and writers who rejoice in the failure of the Confederacy, but these young ones know only the present situation, which is full of hope to them They ignore the anguish of their fathers and mothers, and the fact that with the success of the South they would have been the sons of triumphant heroes and not of men who are put on the records of their country as rebels and traitors. That the corruption which has followed the Union victory, espe cially in the distribution of plunder through prodigal pensions, would have been checked. That neither in the North nor South would there have been such truculency in government as was practiced by the Republican party in the days of its unbridled control. would have been well-balanced parties in both republics and the two governments would have negotiated on terms of equality and mutual respect. That the obilition of slavery and the assurance of only one general government in the ter ritory of the United States are great benefits in themselves, is not to be de-nied. But these benefits would have been attained by methods less cruel and ruinous than those which were pursued had the South succeeded, or, better yet had there been no invasion of the South and the processes of reason and interes been allowed to take their natural

## BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.

George Washington was born February 11, 1732, O. S. That accords with February 22, N. S., which is "the day we celebrate"-when it does not fall on a Sunday. There are many people in world, some of whom reside in Virginia, who do not understand what the change in the calendar from the "old style" not stop now to inform them. Suf fice it to say that if the "Fathe of his Country" were living to-day would have reached hundred and seventy-first birthday. But hardy and vigorous man that he seemed to be, he was cut off by quinsy December

"Quinsy" is a disease that has not disappeared; only changed its name. Laryngitis it is mostly called now. Happily the treatment of it has been changed, too In Washington's day the practice was to reduce the fever by copious blood-letting. Now safer methods are resorted to. The modern physician probably would be able to save the life of a patient having the constitution of Washington and similarly attacked. However, that is an old question. A hundred years ago the doctors debated it, and we do not wish to kindle answiths embers of that almost forgotten strife, "Osteopathy" and "Christian Science" afford enough subjects for

That Washington's name is entrenched in history for all time, none can doubt. "America" and "Washington" are welded together. What the "Patriot Fathers" would have done without him, we do not know, but certain it was they were lucky to have him as their master spirit. He was an experienced woodsman and warrior, a man of inflexible resolution and high purpose-a leader of men. So far as we know, there was no other colonist who could have taken his place in the held our hungry and ragged regiments together for seven blocdy years; none, who could have crowned the conflict with the magic victory at Yorktown. And then, but for his potent influence, it is more than possible that what was won litical squabbles of the early post bellum period. Ah! that was a time of danger, too.

Eulogy has almost exhausted itself or Washington. Tributes to his genius and inselfishness have come from every land, and all the world acknowledges its obligation to him, but most of all should we Americans revere his memory and respect his teachings. Ours is a great country, sure, but let us consider how much of its greatness we owe to him and be The name and fame of Washington must be regarded as national property, this Commonwealth claims a special share in this heritage. One of the most eminent of statesmen and philosophers of another land, Lord Brougham declared 'It will be the duty of the historian and sage of all nations to let no occasion pass and until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress which our race has n.a.de in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington."

Washington was 6 feet 2 inches in height, very muscular, calm and soldierly His hands and feet were of ample size, but he was not ungraceful. He had quered nation to be ruled by military taken lessons in dancing and fencing, and it

sandy color.

dea of how noble he looked in life by of men and women. studying Houdon's statue in the rotunda elled from Washington's own person in whatever character which would suc-October, 1785, and reached Richmond in coed must keep this fact in view. We

curred with Mr. Longaere in saying, "it is the head par excellence." In short it if they would maintain their own rights is positively claimed for it that it is

When we think of Washington we must think of the times in which he lived; of the sparse population and poverty of the country; of the lack of transportation and equipments for his army; of the danger he and his compatriots incurred in rebelling against their king, and then we may the better understand their achieveour country now with what it was in 1776 ve must see that the Patriot Fathers builded better than they knew, and that it is indeed true that often the Almighty works in mysterious ways His wonders to perform.

#### \_\_\_\_\_ "UPPER" AND "LOWER."

It is getting to be very much the cusiom now-a-days for newspapers to speak of the "upper" and "lower" houses of the General Assembly.

That nomenclature some years back was resented by the members of the House of Delegates as too much of an imitation of British speech when reference was made to Parliament. Here in Republican Virginia delegates rarely could be brought to admit that there was any "upper" or "lower" house, and Speaker Ryan was wont to explain that the only difference between a Senator and a delgate was that the former was entitled to receive a pen-knife from the State and the latter was not. Even that difference has been removed at this ses-The delegate now draws a penknife from the State just as a Senator

Originally, the idea was that a member of the Legislature needed a knife in trimming his quill pen. When the quill went out of vogue and the metal pen came in the House cut off the knife perquisiato, and so it was for many years, but lately members found out that their pencils needed to be sharpened and provision thereupon was made for the distribution again of knives. So customs and fashion return, though the reason that dictated them no longer exists. On gentlemen's frock coats, above the tails, and sword-belts ares no longer worn. In time we even look for the restoration of the legislative snuff box, when it will become the duty of the clerk (clark) of each house to keep a supply of snuff sufficient for each member, and to send the box around the House whenever any difficult question is up for consideration,

or when members show a disposition to fly into a temper with one another. Another old "fixture" of the Capitol was a big stove, on which an aged colored woman roasted peanuts to be sold to

That old stove is still preserved as one of the most valuable antique assets of our Commonwealth. It was made in England in 1770 and was considered a wonder of ingenious mechanism in its day. It is a three-story affair and was not built for cookery but for heating purposes; but all the same it was found to be a pretty good peanut roaster and was so used in the rotunda many years. It was first used as a heater in the House of Burgesses at Williamshurg, and was brought to Michmond when the Capi

tol was transferred here. In those days the Colony didn't have any "upper" or "lower" house. What it had was "the House; a goodly company coats and lace ruffles, knee breeches and s and low-quartered shoes. At least the rich planters did. The men of the mountains were not so ornate in their dress, and no wonder, for they had to ride down here horseback and had no trunks in which to bring dress-suits; no wagons in which to haul the trunks and amally, in most cases, no such suits to put into the trunks aforesaid. But they were intelligent, good, brave gentlemen all the same and the crack of their rifles was heard in the Revolution. along with those of their lowland com patriots, from the hills of Boston to the rice fields of South Carolina. The bonds of fraternity which bound them together, we doubt not, were cemented, if not formed at Williamsburg when they took nuff, or roasted peanuts maybe, to sether. Later on as a Commonwealth. Virginia adopted the bi-cameral systemthe Senate and the House-what some of our friends now speak of as the "upper and "lower" house.

## CHARITY.

The Sunday-school lesson for us today is that wonderful discourse of St. Paul on charity. We shall not undertake to preach a sermon on the religious aspect of the subject, but there is a practical view of charity, as the Apos ile applied the word, which men would do well to consider in their secular af-

In the Revised Version the word is translated "love." and love implies unselfishness. Hence these remarks.

This is the day of organization, and ve would impress the fact that organizations which are built upon the principle of selfishness are not built upon sure foundations and will not last. The successful organizations must have a care to the welfare, not only of its own s corporations, experience has shown a liberal policy is the wisest policy, success of the Christian Church is to the fact that it is built upon the

which has not the missionary spirit is History—so explicit in nearly everything without the means of life, and cannot else concerning him, fails to state with prosper. The church as an organization how many ladies he fell in love before for the benefit of the clergy and "the South have done with the slavery ques-tion? Again they may ask was not slav-widow Custis, but they were many. When of Christianity and must die of dry rot. widow Custis, but they were many, When of Christianity and must die of dry rot. pact his youth his face was somewhat The church which succeeds is the church pitted by smallpox. We think we have which goes out to seek and to save that somewhere read that his hair was of a which is lost-is the church which endeavers to promote individual plety and For the rest one may get a pretty good to put the grace of God into the hearts

Social organizations, labor organizaof the State Capitol here. It was mod- tions and all secular organizations of 1796. It was finished sooner, but its place do not mean to say that all such organiin the Capitol was not ready for it till zations must be religious as the church Of this statue it is enough to say that Lafayette pronounced it "a fac-simile of Washington's person. Gilbert Stuart conversely the Mr. Longage in saying the saying and promote their own welfare, they have respect for the rights and welfare of others. This is as true as own interests who do not recognize the fact that in all their secular affairs, in government, in society, in social, polit, ical and religious organizations, leaven which leaveneth the lump is charity in the broad significance of that

#### BLESSINGS OF OBEDIENCE." (Selected.)

"Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, Jonadab, the son of he chab shall not want a man to stand oefore me forever."-Jer. xxxv., 19.

These Rechabites, who were they? Indeed we might ask, Who are they? for they exist still.

They were not Israelites, but Arabs, who claimed to be descended from Abraham by his wife Keturah. They joined the Israelites and wandered with

But they never settled down, as the Israelites did, into farmers and towns folk. They kent their old simple Arali customs, and had neither houses, seedflelds, nor vineyard. Wild men they were, yet living a wholesome, natural life, till in the days of Ahab there grose among them a chief called Jonadab, the son of Rechab, or "the son of the rider. It seems from this that they had horses as many Arab tribes have to-day. We hear no more of the tribe for two bundred and fifty years, until in the story from which the text is taken. It is not difficult to guess the reasons of Jonadab to command his tribe neither to settle in town, nor till the ground nor drink wine. He may have feared idolatry, or drunkenness, or self-indulgence for them. Be that as i may, he laid his command upon his tribe, and that command was obeyed.

They were carried away captive to Babylon with the rest of the Jews, and with them they came back to Jerusalem. While in Babylon they had intermarried into the tribe of Levi, and thus "stood before the Lord in the Temple," as Jere mish had foretold.

What befell the Rechabites when Jeru salem was destroyed we know not. They seem to have returned to their old lif and wandered away to the far East. But in the twelfth century a Jewish travele met with them, 100,000 strong, under Jewish prince of the house of David, stil abstaining from wine and flesh, paying tithes to the teachers of the law and weeping for the fall of Jerusalem.

Even yet they are said to endure an prosper, for in our own time a traveler again met the Rechabite in the Arabia, still living in tents, still calling themselves the sons of Jonadab. With one of them, Mousa (i. e., Moses) by name our traveler talked, and Mousa said to him: "Come, and I will show you wh we are," and from an Arabic roll he read the words: "Jonadab, the son of Rechab, shall not want a man to stand before me forever," "See," said he, "the words of the prophet have been fulfilled; you will find us 60,000 in number still."

What lesson shall we learn from this story, so strange, yet so beautiful? The blessing which comes from reverence and obedience to our forefathers, and, abov all, for God, our Father in heaven.

Reverence for our forefathers: In thes of florid-complexioned gentlemen, many days we are too apt to sucer at thos of whom queued their hair, were volvet gone before and to think that their opin days we are too apt to sneer at those lons are to be set aside by the march of progress. Be sure that in this frame of to keep up true independence and self respect in ourselves and our children, we must keep the commandments of fathers. We are to obey them, not in the letter, perhaps, but in the spirit. And for God: It is true that we do not

now openly worship flots, But there is which we all go after more and It is called money or gain; or our interest, not knowing that the only true interest of any man is to fear God and keep His commandments.

How many there are now who laugh is their hearts at these worthy Rechab. es as ignorant, old-fashioned, bigoted people keeping their poor wradering life in tents, instead of dwelling in cities an making money and becoming (as we call it) civilized, in luxury and covetousness Surely, according to the wisdom of this enough. But in the light of after eventscan we call them foolish then?

My friends, let us all take warning, each man for himself. We know God's com manda; they the not grievous. Have we kept them? Have we faithfully kept any

God grant it may never be said to any of us, "Behold, the words of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, which he commanded his children, are performed; but ye have not hearkened unto Me." ------

The bill of benator Simmons, of North Unrolina, providing for a fourth circuit judgeship, it seems, will be run down and ost in the closing hours of Congressthat is, lost by default. It will be remem bered that this circuit judgeship was the berth that had been pre-empted for Sena will cease to be a Senator. Now, seeing that this is not available, his friends are looking about for some other place jus They have found a rumor that Chief Jus. tice Alvey, of the Court of Appeals of foundation of charity. The church the District of Columbia, is about to re-

sign, and they have fallen upon that vaancy as a temporary resting place until here shall be a vacancy on the circuit That may not be far away, as ludge Simonton has reached the retiring ge and may resign at any time. There cerns to be no doubt of the fact that Mr

blood of its mate; but, if so, there must have been a lot of it in order to have asted more than three decades! No atempt is made to explain how the bat obtained air.

Further information on the subject is needed. We don't want to be told that the bat in question is a brick-bat.

The Baltimore papers report that Lewis Nixon's shipbuilding company, or trust, is negotiating for the purchase of the Baltimore Shipbuilding and Dry-Dock Company. The company is capitalized at \$750,000. Another story has it that a deal is on for the absorption of the plant in question by the William Skinner Shipbuilding Company, In that event it is thought probable that Mr. Harry G. Skinner would become president of the consolidated corporation.

The Charleston News and Courier speaks of the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna as "the greatest living Republican statesman." It thinks Hanna could beat Roosevelt for the nomination if he would enter the race.

Nobody has yet declined a banquet in vitation where Justice Parker is expected to break bread.

The cold wave has not lasted near long enough for the small boy with the nex skates.

A New York paper says it was only the first cousin of a blizzard that struck Gotham, By comparison it was the blizzard's daughter-in-law that blew her cold breath on Richmond, but that was bad enough.

Times have changed. None of the Govrnors who met here Friday night aluded to the ancient Carolina remark.

Danville is enlarging her hello business The "Bell" will soon be ringing to Martinsville, Leaksville and South Boston

Booker Washington says the negro has passed through even darker periods. Yes; once upon a time there were no mulattoes

"Addicks or nobody" is still the situa

## FROM THE CHURCH PAPERS.

The Lord Jesus is telling of God's care of the church when he says "There was a certain house-HEDGES AROUND US. holder, which planted a vine-yard, and hedged it round about, . . . and went into a far country." By his Providence, by the warnings of the Word, by the convictions of his Spirit, he is ever building walls, growing hedges around his people; placing them under greater obligation, and making more just and evident the expectation of return. And when we are bidden to "go out into the highways and hedges," it is to bear the message of the gospel to the heathen far out upon the world's heath, and to the lowest, the homeless and friendess, on the world's highways of sin and forgetfulness of God. It is God's boundless compassion for those that have no home or shelter save the wayside hedge.—Central Presbyterian. The Lord Jesus is telling of God's care wayside hedge.—Central Presbyterian.

Love's right to rule is not accidental nor acquired; it lies in a natural, unalterable supremacy. There are LOVE RULES, some good things which move horizontally, from wertically from God to man. These latter are the supreme things—of which love is chief. We may acquire knowledge by listening to the words of others; the ar listening to the words of others; the art of speech may be earth-born; almsgiving may be but human plety, and even estentation; prophecy may be built upon past experience, and martyrdom be only self-will; but love is heaven-born, for God is Love, and we love "because he first loved us."—Religious Herald.

There is a lurking aversion to the notion of God. To the great mass of men God is a fear, a dread.

A SENSE- There is a suspicion that LESS CREED. He means harm to us. Men do not at all believe, with Paul, that we live, move and have our existence in Him, but rather that we run our own machine ourselves, and that we prefer He keep away and not meddle with us. This creed has no sense in it, for if there is a God, men must be entirely dependent on Him, moment by moment, all the while and for every pulse in the heart.—Richmond Christian Advocate.

Doing what we have the power to do is our highest privilege and duty. We often feel that, if we had more money, or more power, we could POWER AND do something, worth do-PRIVILEGE, ing. but, as it is, our possibilities are sadily limited and we can have no hope of greatly hop-

PRIVILEGE. ing, but, as it is, our possibilities are saidly limited and we can have no hope of greatly hon-quepxCetaol shrdl ornfwy shroll ctao and we can have no hope of greatly honoring God, or helping our fellows. Yet the one woman in the world whose name stands highest above her fellows for what she did in her day and generation was not a woman of great wealth or of special power. Of her it is said simply: "She hath done what she could." She may have thought that her sphere and abilities were limited, but God blessed her simple doing with his blessing and with her evergrowing fame. All that God what we can. That much we ought to be ready to do gladly—Sunday School Times.

It is a noble and great thing to cover

It is a noble and great thing to cover the blemishes and excuse the fallings of a friend, to draw a curtain before his stains and to dis-CHARITY, play his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues upon the house-top.—Presbyterian Standard,

# People Frominent \$



declaration that he had not seen any declaration of Judgo Parker's position as the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, and it is well known that Mr. Bryan is opposed to any Judgo A. B. Parker, one who is not willing to stand with one foot on one of these structures and one on the other. Nevertheless the Parker boom is progressing and is helped along by the gressing and is helped along by the Judge's good taste in declining invitations to make speeches upon political issues and to attend banquets throughout the country given ostensibly to push him to the front in the race for the nomination. Judge Parker is a member of the judiciary of New York State, and he does not regard it proper for a judge to make political speeches. As things look now, he is the leading candidate among Democratic ranks for the presidency. dency

The new member of President Rosse-veit's cabinet, the head of the newly created Department of Commerce, is Geo. Bruce Cortelyou. Mr. Cortelyou has been prominent in public life for some time past, notably so as secretary to both the late President McKinley and the present occupant of the White House, All will remember the

bulletins that he kept

the race.

The trouble with Hanna is that the people don't know whether he is for or against the slave-pension bill that he introduced "by request"; also that his own State of Ohlo does not seem to be very enthusiastic over him.

The New York Herald of Friday announces the death of a man who was engineer on the Monitor "when she sank the Merrimae!"

Warwick county wants to float bonds for good road building. It would not take a great many bonds to macadamize the whole county.

School has a scalar a baroust in classification of teaching. Fourteen years algorithm of the time that he kept before the public while the whole nation was viited subjects to learn the outcome of a sansing the learn the outcome of assaisin Czolgosz's builet. Mr. Cortelyou was born in New York City and was educated at public and private schools. After graduation he devoted his attent Geo. Bruce Correlyou tion to music, studying at the Boston conservatory and other schools. From music he turned to stenography and began to play upon the keys of the typework while the whole nation was neither that he was subject to the profession of teaching. Fourteen years also allowed the public and private schools. From music he turned to stenography and began to play upon the keys of the typework in the profession of teaching. Fourteen years also allowed the public and private schools. After graduation he devoted his attent Geo. Bruce Correlyon the time that he was a public and private schools. After graduation he devoted his attent Geo. Bruce Correlyon the keys of the type-work of the public and private schools. After graduation he devoted his attent Geo. Bruce Correlyon the schools. After graduation he devoted his attent Geo. Bruce Correlyon the whole county. rise in his profession was neither certain or rapid. Twice he returned to the profession of teaching. Fourteen years elapsed from the time that he was appointed to the position of secretary of the United States, Appraisers in New York until he was made secretary to President McKinley. Since that time he has been prominent necessarily. His appointment to the new Cabinet position was graciously received by every one, and both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cortelyoù have received many congratulatory messages.

After a partial failure with Police Com-missioner Partridge, Mayor Low has ap-pointed General Francis V. Greene, a well-known soldier to the commissioner-ship of that small army, the New York police force. On his second day in of-fice the soldier issued an edict that sent hundreds of wardsmen in plain clothes in uniforms, to a diff



nessages.

in uniforms, to a dif-ferent section of the city from the ones where they have been operating. This edigt is aimed at the system of cri-minal blackmail that has prevalled for so long in the metropo-lis. General Greene has the courage and lis. General Greene has the courage and nerhaps the genius

Gen. F. V. Greene. Department from corruption. If he succeeds in doing this he will have achieved as great a victory as he who wins a battle.

Few who know the reputation of the Few who know the reputation of the German Emperor would suspect that there was a man behind the throng that war-like potentiale. But such a one is Count Yon Buelow, the Chancellor of the German Empire. He has been a factor in presenting his country's claims again Venezuela, and, indeed, in every important transaction with which the Empire has been involved for

has been involved for has been involved for some years past. In State speeches he thrusts the Emperor steadily in the background and claims that all criticism of the go yern men though the chancellor, who says is held about

the chancellor, who says is held absolutely responsible under the Constitution. Count Von Buelow is a young man to hold the reins that were once grasped in the "iron hand" of Bismork Part his work of the chance o Bismark. But the present chancellor seems thoroughly capable of managing the affairs of the German Empire, and he is as thoroughly trusted by his royal master as was "The Man of Iron" by the present Emperor's father.

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The new member of the United Stat The new member of the United States Supreme Court, Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, is no new man to the American people. For some years he has been a prominent figure in the history of this country. He was secretary of State at a critical time in the country's history, and is regarded as one of the ablest officials who have ever held that important position. For some time before he was the recognized head of the department he



retury, conducted all of the important af lairs of the State Department. After retiring from the State Department he was made one of the commissioners to sign anding the war he Justice W. R. Day, missioners to the Treaty of Paris, ending the war the treaty of fars, enting the war we were this country and Spain, and which resulted in the acquirement of the Philippline Islands and Porta Rica, Judg Day's selection as the successor of Justice Shiras, resigned, has been favor ably received by the country.

Short Talks With the Legislature. Edinburg Sentinel: "Certainly no one will accuse our Virginia Legislature with undue rush and haste this session. It begins to look like they would need the electric fans the Constitutional Convention failed to entirely wear out."

Rockbridge County News: "We canno Mockings county Assa; We cannot but be impressed with the business attitude of Congress as compared with that of our State Legislature. The former has enacted much difficult legislation. The latter during a longer session has apparently placed nothing to its record."

Alexandria Gazette: "That the people throughout the State are growing restless over the long session of the Legistature and the little work which that body is seemingly doing is becoming apparent. The country press is calling upon the Legislature to adjourn and so periodicate upon the Legislature to adjourn and so periodicate the four dollars a day, which the members are receiving, is the reason for the protracted session."

# Events of the Week in Public Eye. Under Brief Review :

seems to be no doubt of the fact that Mr. Pritchard will be provided for in seme way.

Among the men mentioned as possibilities for the Democratic nomination for the next Presidential race is Judge.
The Baltimore Sun is authority for the statement that thirty-two years ago two bats were walled up, entombed in a building in that city. Last Wednesday the wall was opened to repair some damage that had been done by a fire, when one of the bats was found to be alive and the other dead. It is suggested that the live bat may have subsisted upon the blood of its mate; but, if so, there must

One of these "peace movements" that European nations so often speak of is to be intugurated by the United States. The Navy Department has decided to send the entire battleship division of the North Atlantic naval force to Europe during the coming summer. This is of course intended to astoniah the natives. We are not expected to muster such a force of battleships as England can but we can give those people over there something of an idea of what we can do if worse comes to worse and it seems that this is necessary for in spite of the fact that Uncle Sam's big ships and big guns made short work of Spain's ships and men, somehow those obtuse nations of the old world will not believe that we are an naval power to be reckoned with. The object of the "peaceful movement" then is to show them a fair sample of what we have and give them an idea of what we can do. The North Atlantic battleship and square for them fine new vessels, more formidable than the among hattleship squadron consists of seven hat-tleships, a majority of them fine new ves-sels, more formidable than the armor-ciad division which blockaded Bandaga and knocked out Cervera's fleet. It will consist of the Kearsage, the Alabama, the Illinois, the Maine, the Iowa, the Mas-sachusetts and the Indiana.

The report comes from Washington that President Roosevelt has finally decided to appoint Senator Pritchard's friend, a white man, to be postmaster at Wilson, N. C., in the place of Samuel Vick, the negro who has held the office for more than four years. When Vick steps down and out North Carolina will be free of negro Federal officeholders for the first time since the dark days of reconstruction. Vick is the last remaining colored officeholder in the old North State and it is safe to guess that it will be a great while before there will be another.

Some fellow with a queer idea of a joke has been amusing himself of late by sending worthless checks for large amounts to New York and Brooklyn amounts to New York and Brooklyn churches. Last Tuesday the Bushwick Avenue Reformed Church, of Brooklyn received a check for the snug little sum of \$5,000 signed "Robert Sneid." When the pastor annoticed the receipt of the check, the congregation sang, "Praise Cod From Whom All Blessings Flow," and then there were great plans made about what should be done with the money. A day or two later the check was returned to the pastor from the bank on which it was drawn with "No good" written across its face. Several other churches are reported to have received similar checks.

A few days ago the dispatches informed us that the strenuousness of the social whiri in Washington had broken Mrs. Roosevelt completely down and that in consequence, a halt would have to be called at once in order that her health might not be permanently impaired, just how much of this is true we know not but there is no doubt of the fact that a halt had to be called so far as one of the ladies of the cabinet circle is concerned. On Monday last Mrs. Philander C. Knox, the wife of the Attorney-General suffered a nervous collapse. Her physician ordered the cancelation of every social engagement, including her reception set for that night and a dinner party on Friday. He also ordered that Mrs. Knox leave Washington not later than the end of the week. She will remain at Atlantic City until she is strong enough for a trip South. Mrs. Knox has been one of the most indefatigable hostesses in the official jett. She has given a succession physicians of security of the most indefatigable hostesses in the official jett. She has given a succession physician covery Wednesday afternoon since the middle of December. A few days ago the dispatches informed

In New York a suit for the heaviest amages ever asked is being heard in one of the courts. The hearing was not concluded last week and it may take up all the time of the court this week. The suit srows out of the Park Avenue tunneel disaster. An eighteen-year-old boy was injured in the wreck so badly that he will be a cripple for life. His mother asks \$\text{X00,000}\$ damages, on the ground that the boy must have a constant attendant as boy must have a constant attendant as long as he lives.

Capt. Kidd and his treasure are called to mind by the announcement that a fifteen-story "flatiron" building is to be put up at the junction of Pearl and Rea-ver streets, in New York, on the reputed site of the famous pirate's dwelling while

There comes this week a suggestion re-garding Statuary Hall that may turn a good many of the admirers of Gen. Lee and other distinguished men whose statues may be placed there against the whole scheme. The suggestion is that a statue of Brigham Young be placed in one of the niches alloted to the State of one of the riches alloted to the state of Utah. If this suggestion be carried out and the State decides that Young is the man she wants in the hall, there will be no help for it, that is if each State is to be the final judge of the matter, and certainly that was the plain intent of the aw creating Statuary Hall and providing for statues from the citizens from each

The work of the Anthracite Commission, so far as the public will know or hear of it for some time to come, has been completed. The evidence is all in and the balance of the work will be the sumraining up and shaping up the written tes-timony and the finding of the verdict, all of which will be done in secret and the next the public will know of the mat-ter will be about a month or six weeks hence when the verdict will be published to the world. The work referred to con-menced in Washington on Thursday. The findings will be appropried when residu menced in Washington on Thursday, The findings will be announced when ready, through the President and will findly get to Congress, but not until next winter unless an extra session of Congress shall be called in the meantime. The belief is general that the decisions that shall be reached by the Commission will not be satisfactory either to the miners or the operators but under the terms they will have to abide by them.

The past week Miss Susan B. Anthony. he noted woman's suffrage advocate, selebrated her eighty-third birthday and one of the events of the day was her for-mal presentation to the Government of her collection of books and papers on the subject which has engaged her attention all of her long life. Congress has al-ready set aside an alcove in the Congress-ional Library for the largest collection of woman sufraga literature in the world. Here Miss Anthony's collection will go and thus is assured to her an ap-propriate and lasting monument. The collection includes biographies, files of periodicals and scrap-books filled by periodicals and scrap-books filled by Miss Anthony during a helf-century of service in the cause of emancipation, not only of her own sex, but of the oppressed

F. S. W.